#### MORE OF PLANT LIFE

President Coulter Gives the Second of His Lectures.

He Also Talks Before the Senior Class of the Indiana Medical College -Plant Absorption.

There was a larger attendance at Plymouth Church, Saturday morning, to hear President Coulter's lecture on "Plant Absorption" than upon the evening before. There is a charm in President Coulter's work born first, of knowledge of his subject, and, second, because he appreciates and applies the maxim of Goethe that the teacher's function is development rather than imparting mere knowledge. He carries the impression of immense reserve mons, there is something to think of between the lines and statements. His is one of the fertilizing minds, as Lowell said of Emerson, whose stimulating pollen falls upon the receptive and susceptible ordinary intellect producing an abundant fruitage. Yesterday he made a brief address to

the senior class, over fifty in number, of the Medical College of Indiana upon the "Relations of Biological Research to the Study of Medicine," He said his contact with medical men naturally led him to divide them roughly into two classes: First, those who swear by the books, and, second, those who swear at them. He said that while we should recognize authority and tradition, holding fast to that which is proven true and good, still back of these is the great field of material and energy, of organism and utility, out of which medical science had arisen, and which, in spite of authority and tradition, every earnest and aggressive student must test for himself. He thought the hope of medicine was not with either group, neither those who swore by nor at the books, but who held the judgment in suspense and jumped to no hasty conclusions.

Few medical students in the past had biology is to medicine, but the researches of the last decade in bacteriology particularly, and in chemico-physiology, had emphasized the deep and fundamental principle that medicine is a biological science. He congratulated the class that there is so large a proportion of college graduates among them, especially those who had taken biological courses. He told of two students in the Ann Arbor Medical School, one of whom had taken a course in biology; the other was fresh from the sod. They got together through an introductory lecture on biology devoted to the amoeba, that first cousin to the white blood corpuscle. After the lecture the fresh aspirant to a medical degree asked his com-rade: "What was that thing he lectured about?" He was told it was the amoeba, and with the practical notion born of ignorance, said: "Well, when we get our do we have to doctor them beasts?" His notion was that the student of medicine should only study the animal he has to "doctor."

he has to "doctor."

Pesident Coulter was asked how he could afford to leave his work and spend ten days to do ten hours work in Indianapolis. He replied: "Well, first, this is a part of my work. Every college man has as great a field outside of college walls as within, if he is a true teacher. I am extending my acquaintance in Illinois and Wisconsin, but my heart still clings to Indiana, always a kind mother to me. It is always a rest to kind mother to me. It is always a rest to me to meet my friends in Indianapolis." President Coulter says that his college board has met his desires in the highest spirit of Eberality, and that already the work at Lake Forest University has taken on the attitude and costume of the course and methods introduced by President Jor-dan and himself at the State University. He has, he says, no great care or worry, and only gives two lectures a week, and these on the evolution of the higher plant

THE BOTANICAL LECTURE. President Coulter opened his lecture by recommending Professor Vine's book on physiological botany as the best general treatise up to the time of its appearance; also the physiological botany of Professor Goodell, of Harvard University. The great work of that old veteran, Sachs, of Germany, has been translated and published by the Clarendon Press at Oxford. With one or the other of these three books students may enlarge and complete the work of the course, always remembering that no book is a standard except up to the time of its publication. Several questions were asked and answered covering the lecture of the previous evening.

"We begin the study of plant life," said the speaker, "with the great fact that all plant nutriment comes from the outside world, and is taken in a fluid form. Hence the importance of the morning lesson on the great work of absorption. In all higher plants we have special absorbent organs. Generally, the great absorbent or-gans for water and the food in solution is the root. The leaf is set aside for the absorption of gas, which is as necessary to plants as to animals. While we say all food comes as air or water to the plant, still reason, common sense and previous knowledge may be wrong. It is possible the plant may take in semi-solid nutrient matters. The absorption must necessarily be done by the new and delicate porous se walls of the root,

corky layer cannot absorb. water is absorbed by the wellknown physical process of asmosis. (For the physical theories the lecturer referred them to the works on molecular physics.) The water and food in solution passes through the cellulose wall and also the layer of cotopiasm. Some substances are selected and others are rejected. Only such substances can pass through whose molecules can pass the cellulose wall and the net-work of protoplasm. It is as though we had a double sieve. Coarse particles can pass through the coarse outer wall, but not through the inner protoplasmic wall. "But what is the force inside which draws and entices the nutriment in? This ix a vexed question. It is held tentatively at present that it is the organic acids within the cell. But at any rate it is a wonderful, and we may say, a vital process.' The lecturer then passed on to describe the root hairs which reach out into the soil and increase the "coast line" as would

be said of a continent. THE SOIL WATER. "It is very important to study the soil in which the plant grows," he continued. "Physicall, each soil particle has about it a film of water held by adhesion. Sachs calls the water 'hygroscopic water.' So we have really a capillary system all through the soil, so that a plant can draw water many inches or feet away from its rootlets. Of course, sandy soil is more like a sponge; clay soil is more compact; it is not so hy-

Ordinary soil has not only the power of absorbing water, but when water with nutritive salts in solution is passed through the soil, the soil particles retain them. The soil, in brief, protects and strengthens itself. Drainage can never take away from land roots the film of water attached to the soil particles; only the free water can

LAND ROOTS AND WATER ROOTS. "If a plant with land roots is transplanted into water, a new kind of roots, true water roots, are thrown out. When water plants, like water lilies, are transplanted to soil they die, because they cannot take up the water of adhesion. So water plants have water roots, and land plants have land roots. In transplanting such from one element to the other, they bridge over the change by taking on the proper kind of root. We have, finally, plants growing in the air, as orchids and the like. They have aerial roots, which cannot take water and nutriment from either the land or water. A new djustment in made to this condition. An orchid may be trained from the seed to grow in the air; but after it is started it will die if its roots are put in the soil. The same orchid seed can grow a plant adapted to either air or water, but not both." The lecturer next passed on to consider the effect of temperature upon the absorption of water by the absorbing organs. If the air and soil are at a higher temperature they are less saturated with water than at a lower temperature; the loss of water rom the leaves is greater when the air is dry and warm. To compensate for this loss by the leaf, the rootlets become more active. and so the supply is made good, and a more rapid current is established through the stem from the roots to the leaves.

ELECTIVE ABSORPTION. The next topic discussed was "How Does the Root and Leaf Take in Some Substances and Leave Out Others?" First, a!l erm. But not all soluble substances can

pass the cell walls and get to the heart and stomach of the cell. Saltpeter, for example, in solution in water can pass the pores of the outer cellulose wall, but cannot pass the inner lining of protoplasm. The plant in virtue of what it needs selects some salts from the water and rejects others. A third condition of absorption is that the proportion of the substance to be absorbed must exist in a greater ratio within than without. Suppose the absorption has continued until the inner lining of cells has the same proportion of a certain salt as is in the soil without. The salt is passed in through the plant until the whole plant is saturated. But the equilibrium is soon de-stroyed in this important way: The cells by their life activities change the absorbed salts into other substances, and so the absorption and vital transformation goes on hand, and the plant never becomes

"Another strange thing: Roots give off acids and modify the substances in the soil and change them into soluble and absorbable substances," continued the lecturer. 'Here we have the stock experiment of Sachs. He planted seeds on a marble slab, with only a little wet sand over them. The roots grew down and flattened themselves against the marble. When the whole plant and some soil was removed it was found the roots had etched a fine tracery the marble. This was by acids they had thrown off, and so the lime was made soluble and absorbent by the needy plant. It is also to be noticed that different plants ake out different things. In the same soil wheat straw will take up 60 per cent. of slica, while red clover takes but 21/2 per cent. of silica. Here we have the secret of the necessity of the rotation of crops which the farmer world found out centuries before it knew the reason. The old books said that the plants had 'differing vital selective affinities,' which really explained nothing. The real reason of this so-called 'selective affinity' is that the wheat plant can take up and dispose of a large amount of silica. The clover has no such power to change within itself large amounts of silica into other forms which it can dispose of."
The lecture had now continued for fortyfive minutes, and ten minutes were taken in answering questions propounded by Mr. Kingsbury, of the Indiana Farmer; Drs. O. S. Runnels, C. I. Fletcher, Professor Martin, of the High School; Mr. Wright, botanist, and others. These questions and answers further developed the fact that the old analyses of the composition of dead plants and seeds gave no adequate idea of he chemical transformations and changes which take place under vitality. It is as though one should try to find the passions and motives, the secret springs of individual human action by a chemical analysis of The next two lectures will be given at 8 o'clock p. m., Friday, Feb. 2, and the following morning, at 10 o'clock.

#### THE MIDWINTER CLASS.

appreciated how necessary a knowledge of Graduating Exercises of the High School Senior Class.

> The midwinter graduating exercises of the Indianapolis high school will take place Friday evening at Tomilson Hall, and invitations have been sent out by the pupils to their families and friends. The class officers are: President, Fritz Krull; vice president, Helene A. Loeper; secretary, Grtrude Lenore Henry. The class numbers fifty. The members are:

Mable Albertsmeier, George F. Atkins, May Aufderheide, Flora B. Austin, John M. Benson, Augusta J. Brown, Mamie I. Brown, Mary B. Canine, Susan Chipman, Athena B. Christy, Emma Cress, Nannie E. Davis, Mary Dickson, Ella Evans, Celia Feibleman, Theresa C. Ferguson, Tillie M. Frietzsche, Nellie F. Hardie, Martha T. Henderson, Gertrude L. Henry, Eleanor A. Kalb, Herbert C. Kahn, Minnie L. Kautsky, Maria C. Keehn, Sara E. Kinsbury, Fritz Krull, Elizabeth Lawrence, Caroline List Elizabeth Lawrence, Caroline Bernard J. Lizius, Helene A. Loeper, Milly L. Logan, M. Edna Manning, Harriett A. McCoy, Edward G. Meyers, Frank Olive, Lizzie E. O'Mara, Grace S. Oval, Mary Pickens, John W. Phillips, Bessie Pray, Mary C. Ritter, Flora Schliebitz, Adolph Seidersticker, Iva B. Shaw, Edwin E. Shelton, Urbanna Spink, William G. Tucker, Joseph H. Ward, Katie Warn, Nellie W.

### H. CLAY ALLEN RESIGNS.

He Is No Longer Attorney for the Citizens' Street-Railroad Company.

H. Clay Allen, for thirteen years attorney for the Citizens' Street-railroad Company, yesterday severed his connection with the company. When asked for the cause of this step Mr. Allen said it was wholly a difference of opinion between himself and the company as to compensation.

The street-car company was insured against judgments on claims for damages by the American Casualty and Security Company which failed during the latter part of November last. The failure of the insurance company made the street railroad company liable for judgments rendered against them which would otherwise be borne by the insurance company. The failure of the insurance company was also one of the sources of the disagreement between Mr. Allen and the company. He had, prior to its failure, received his compensation both from the insurance and the street car company and upon the failure of the formerhe thought the street car company should pay some fees which they refused to pay.

#### THE ICE IS NOT THICK.

Dealers Say the Cold Weather Will Have to Continue.

Ice dealers await the deliberations of the weather bureau with great anxiety. The weather for the next ten days will decide from three to four inches. Dealers stated freeze sufficient to make desirable ice. Should the weather continue for another week at the present temperature it is thought that pond ice may be of a sufficient thickness to harvest. While the outook at present is discouraging, the Indianapolis dealers are getting their houses in readiness, and at the first opportunity will put all the available men to work. It is estimated that a moderate ice crop within the next ten days would furnish employment to at least five hundred men.

#### LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY.

The Loyal Legion to Commemorate It with a Banquet.

The Loyal Legion will meet and give a banquet at the Commercial Club on Feb. 12, in commemoration of the eighty-fifth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoin. The Glee Club will help enliven the occasion. Commander Wallace will pledge the toast of the evening-"Abraham Lincoln." The following responses are to be made: "Lincoln, the Boy," Lieut. Thomas J. Charlton; "Lincoln, the Statesman," Lieut. Charles W. Smith; "Lincoln, in the Present and Future," Col. Z. A. Smith; "The Humor of Lincoln," Lieut. Henry C. Adams; "The Military Genius of Lincoln," Maj. Gen. Lew Wallace; "Personal Recol-lections of Lincoln," Maj. W. J. Richards

Mrs. Betsy Ann Boyd's Funeral. The funeral services of Mrs. Betsy Ann Boyd, who died Friday morning at the family residence, No. 223 North Alabama street, will be held at her home to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, and her remains will be immediately interred at Crown Hill Cemetery. Mrs. Boyd came to this city early in the thirties and has seen the growth of the city from almost its birth. In 1835 she married and with her busband settled on South Meridian street, then considered the best residence part of the town. With the building of the great commercial houses near her the family moved to the present home. Mrs. Boyd was a charter member of the Wesley Chapel, now grown into the Meridian-street M. E. Church, and was the sole remaining charter member. Four children and her husband survive her. The children are all prominent citizens their respective communities.

Two Petrolmen Acquitted.

The trial of Patrolmen Richardson and Yount, arraigned before Justice of the Peace Habich on charges preferred by Thomas Hay for alleged assault and battery was held yesterday. The court said in rendering a decision that the evidence was greatly confused and it was very apparent that the defendants had been charged with the offense by Hay in a moment of excitement. The court found the patrolmen not

Furniture at Wm. L. Elder's. "Old Process" Whisky-pure. Corn flour and flakes at Van Pelt's.

Little Diversion to a Prize Fight Held in the Wild West.

How Cowboys Showed Their Gratitude for Free Admission-The Fickleness of Fortune.

The interest in the Corbett-Mitchell fight

caused a young Indianapolis attorney to grow reminiscent yesterday. He recalled a prize fight he saw some miles west Omaha several years ago-not that the fight made as much impression on him as the conditions under which he witnessed it. It took place in a large barn-like building arranged as an amphitheater, and the young attorney, anxious for a good view of the mill, climbed to the top row of seats right next to the thin board framework of the structure. A number of cowboys from neighboring ranch had come over early and announced their intention of seeing the fight without the formality of putting up the customary admission fee. As a matter of policy—these cowboys being heavily armed—the managers of the affair gave them the desired privilege, which greatly pleased them. Just about time for the fight to begin a gang of graders at work on one of the railroads near by arrived drunk and quarrel some, and they, too, wanted the privilege accorded the cow-punchers. The astute managers conceived the idea of pitting these belligerent forces against each other, and the cowboys, nothing loath, saw a chance to demonstrate their gratitude for the courtesy extended them and to kick up some excitement. So they sallied forth in full force and turned their guns loose on the knights of the pick and shovel. The young attorney, from his lofty perch inside, heard the firing, and as the battle seemed to be waging hottest right in his vicinity, he expected every second to have a bullet crash through the thin boards of the building and terminate his promising career. He was wedged in pretty tight and there was no escape, so he had to stand it. The rest of the crowd being used to "scraps" of this sort lost themselves in the pugilistic en-counter going on inside, but the young tender-foot could think of nothing but the bat-tle outside and said his prayers a dozen times during the "mill." The only thing he enjoyed about it was the finish. No bul-lets came in, but the ordeal of waiting for one tried his nerves severely. He will never

Heap-Much-Shine is the name of a black porter employed in the barber shop under Igoe's cigar store. Heap-Much-Shine is possessed of that peculiar phase of human nature which is often called "the desire to get something for nothing." There are several penny-in-the-slot machines in the cigar store, and Heap-Much-Shine has been in the habit of sliding his odd change into the slots of these machines to satiate this desire. A few days ago he received an unusually large tip-a bright, new two-bit piece. The piece of coin was too hot to remain long in the pocket of Heap-Much-Shine, and in an incredibly short space of time he was above in the eigar store exchanging it for twentyfive coppers. As he stepped towards the machine, Igoe, with a wise look upon his face, asked him to open the front door. He did so. As the door was swung open the strains from the grind-organ upon the cor-ner rushed into the room. (The writer is aware that strains are usually said to float into a room, but these were uncommon strains, as will be evidenced by any person who has heard them, and they actually rushed into the room.) Now the weather for several days previous to the time of which we are speaking had been cold and damp, and the organ grinder, who accompanies his machine with a solo, was afflicted with a severe cold, and his voice, never highly musical, had a strong resemblance to a fog horn. Heap-Much-Shine played all of his twenty-five coppers and drew a blank each time. He turned slowly, strutted from the room and spoke never a word but his eyes talked plainly. As he was about to step upon the walk Igoe called him back. "Here," said Igoe, handing him a ten-cent piece, "take this over and give it to that organ grinder; I don't want a man to work for me for nothing—and shut the door as you go out.'

Attorney Merrill Moores was the victim of an attempted "hold up" the other night It is a well-known fact that Mr. Moores enjoys in Indianapolis an acquaintance very extensive, and his friends claim for him the reputation of knowing almost every man. One evening recently the gentleman concluded to take a short cut from Market to Washington street, and found himself in a dark alley and confronted by a man who wore a slouch hat and who was unmistakably out for no good. The man accosted the attorney, demanded his money, and at the same time caught him by the coat collar. It was pretty dark, but Mr. Moores recognized the fellow, and coolly

"Hello, Bill, when did you take to thi As the attorney spoke "Bill" started back. He recognized the voice and trembled. Plainly, he was about to take to his

"Hold on," said Moores, "you needn't get scared; come on, let's take a drink." A frightened footpad followed the attorney to the nearest bar, and was given a liberal dose of nerve tonic. Then he was dismissed with the caution to be very careful hereafter in the selection of a victim.

That the whirligig of time brings strange changes is, perhaps, never more forcibly demonstrated than in the reversed conditions which frequently reduce men of affluence to comparatively nothing so far as this world's goods are concerned, and elevate others from poverty to wealth. Almost twenty years ago an Indianapolis man of much wealth occupied a handsome home in keeping with his prosperous circumstances. There was in the employ of his family a young woman who had never known anything but hard work, and whose ancestry, probably as far back as it could be traced, was quite as unfamiliar with the luxury of doing nothing and the touch of money. Years rolled by and the young woman meanwhile married a man who soon after began to prosper at a rapid pace. To-day, by a curious change in circumstances, they and their family own and are living in the very house she formerly worked in as a maid servant, while its former wealthy owner, her employer, has lost his fortune and is working on a

modest salary. Little Margie goes to Sunday school and she shows that she is a very attentive listener by the questions she asks during the-week. A few days ago she was sitting with her mother, when she suddenly looked up and asked, "Does Jesus live in the moon?" "No, dearest," said mamma, "He lives in your heart and in mine if we are good." She sat thinking for several minutes till her mother had almost forgotten that she had spoken, when she broke out with, "I suppose He goes down in my stomach when I'm bad, then."

"The theory advanced in the society columns of the Journal last Sunday in regard to the spending of money, in hard times, resulted in one good at any rate," said a gentleman a few days after the notice appeared. "I know of one man who read it and was so struck with its good sense that he immediately handed his wife a clean, fresh, crisp \$100-bill to spend in fixing up her dining room, a thing she has been wanting to do for a long time, so that with the money she could fix the room and also help business."

GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Useful and Successful Work-Its Coming Food Exhibit.

Five years ago last fall two ladies determined to open a school in this city for the purpose of teaching poor girls how to sew and thus place them in a position where they could assist their mothers and be enabled to earn an honest living in after years. That school has been continued until it now has over five hundred scholars and nearly one hundred teachers from among the best and most charitable ladies in this city. These ladies have devoted a great deal of time to this work, visiting the families of the children and in collecting clothing and shoes to make the children comfortable in order that they may attend the school during the winter months. These children are all poor, and many walk to and from Haus Brightwood for the two hours' instruction they receive in sewing at the school each Saturday afternoon. In addition to being taught to sew, they are taught to keep themselves tidy, and instruction is given in politeness and good morals. The

teachers report that the effect of the in-struction received by these scholars is already apparent in their homes; many mothers have expressed deep gratitude for the instruction their children had received, and say they are already doing most of the family sewing, though under the age of sixteen years

of sixteen years.

The school has grown to such proportions that Tomlinson Hall is the only hall in the city that will accommodate the crowd. This school has been supported by voluntary contributions, and no salaries are paid to any one. The money is devoted to the purchase of material, which, when made into garments, are given to the children who made them. Scholars range between the ages of four and sixteen. The little ones are first taught how to handle the needle, and then put to work making patch work for quilts, and one of their quilts is shown that would be a credit to much older hands. The managers of this much older hands. The managers of this school have completed arrangements for a "Food Exposition," which is to be held in Tomlinson Hall on Tuesday or Wednesin Tomlinson Hall on Tuesday or Wednesday of this week, which will consist of an exhibit of every description of manufactured products for the table, as well as flowers, seeds, bulbs and many articles used in housekeeping. The admission will be 25 cents, which will entitle the visitor to lunch at the noon hours on Tuesday or Wednesday, or 25 cents' worth of any article on exhibition. The goods have been donated by the leading manufacturers throughout the Union. The goods have been donated by the leading manufacturers throughout the Union, and embrace many articles heretofore unknown to local housewives. This exposition will be the second of the kind ever held in this country, the first being held in New York last year. This charity is one of the most worthy the city can boast, and deserves and should receive candid and earnest support. If the ladies connected with this school can devote from one to two days each week throughout several to two days each week throughout several months in the year to the work of teaching poor girls to help themselves and their mothers, besides visiting poor families, surely other persons should be will-ing to devote a few hours to their exposi-tion to encourage them in their work.

New Style Hats. All the latest at Seaton's Hat Store. "Old Process" Whisky-pure.

#### A GENUINE REDUCTION.

The cut in Silver has affected the price of every thing in our stock. On some pieces the cut i slight, while on others we are able to offer great bargains. Come and price the goods and see for

Julius C. Walk, Successors to Leading Jewelers. 12 East Washington S



Absolutely Pure. A Perfect Stimulant for ledicinal Purposes.

FREE FROM FUSEL OIL, ARTIFICIAL FLAVOR AND ARTIFICIAL COLORING MATTER.

Prof. John N. Hurty, analytical chemist, says of this "Old Process" Whiskey:

"It answers every test of the U. 8. Pharmacopæia. The purity and excellence of this whiskey recommend it for all medicinal uses."

This whiskey has been warmly en dorsed by a large number of Physicians who have used it in their practice.

The "R. Cummins & Co. Old "rocess Sour Mash Whiskey" is sold by all reputable retail druggists. It is put up in bottles bearing our lithographic label.

PRICE, PER QUART, \$1.25.

A. Kiefer & Co., Indianapolis, Wholesale Druggists, and Sole Distrib-

R. Cummins & Co., Distillers, LORETTO KENTUCKY

RECEIVER'S SALE. RECEIVER'S SALE-On the 8th day of February, 1894, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., at the office of the Elkhart Electric and Railway Company, in the city of Elkhart, Ind. by order of the Elkhart Circuit Court, I will sell all the rights, property and franchise of the Elkhart Electric and Railway Company. The property includes six miles street railway, with equipments, and an electric light plant of capacity for 1,000 incandescent and ninety-five arc lamps, car barn, power station, with steam and water power. Terms: One-fourth cash in hand and the balance in two equal annual installments, with interest payable annually at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum with attorney's fees, with security to the satisfaction of the receiver and the approval of the court. C. W. FISH.

- SLOAN'S -BEEF, WINE AND IRON This admirable preparation so successfully used during the past ten years, has now become almost a necessity to that class of patients requiring a mild but efficient tonic, combining the virtues of Fresh Beef, a sound quality of Sherry Wine, and a Salt of Iron, which strengthens but does not constipate.

1ts use in Cenvalescence, Wasting Diseases, Dyspepsia, Alcoholism, Loss of Appetite, Nervous Debility and General Prostration, is too well known to require further comment.

GEO, W. SLOAN,

22 West Washington St., Indianapolis.

## THE JOURNAL

Is read in the homes of people who are able to buy goods,

You make a mistake if you are not. Publicity is necessary to business, and THE JOURNAL can sell you the right kindthe kind that will bring you trade NOW.

TRY THE JOURNAL,

~~~~



Worth of Dry Goods, Cloaks, Dress Goods, Shoes, etc., damaged by fire at our store last Thursday night. The loss by fire was small, but we had a heavy loss on account of smoke. Everything in the store has a smoky smell about it. That doesn't hurt the wear of the goods, or their looks, but it damages the values, therefore we will inaugurate a

# Great Smoke Damage Sale

Commencing Monday, January 29, at 9 a. m., and will sell every dollar's worth of goods in the house at very low figures. We intend to start the spring trade with a fresh stock, as the STAR STORE never handles anything but new, clean goods. A great chance for BARGAINS, as we will

### KNOCK PRICES ENDWAYS

5,000 pounds of 15e Cotton Batting, smoke damaged only, at 5c a pound.

Good Prints, Smoke Damaged Sale price..... Indigo Blue Prints, Smoke Damage Sale price..... Best Light Prints, Smoke Damage Sale price.....

Good Apron Ginghams, Smoke Damage Sale price... Best Apron Ginghams, Smoke Damage Sale price... 15c and 20c Sateens.

Smoke Damage Sale price...

### Linens

5c Toweling Crash, Smoke Damage Sale price..... Linen Toweling Crash, Smoke Damage Sale price... Extra Size Towels, Smoke Damage Sale price..... 20c Linen Towels, Smoke Damage Sale price..... 25c Table Linen, Smoke

Damage Sale price.....

### Muslins

4-4 Unbleached Muslin, Smoke Damage Sale price.... Extra Quality 6½c Muslin, Smoke Damage Sale price... 4-4 Bleached Muslin, Regular price, 8c, now..... 4-4 Lonsdale 10c Muslin, Smoke Damage Sale price.... 18e Double Width Unbleached Sheeting only ..... 20e Double Width, Bleached Sheeting, Sale price Good Straw Ticking, Smoke Damage Sale price... Extra 20c Feather Ticking. Smoke Damage Sale price...

## Dress Linings

Regular 6c Cambries, damaged by smoke only, perfect in Color and Finish, Smoke Sale price.....

15e Silisia, damaged by smoke, Colors Good, Sale price.....

15c Linen, Ducking Colors, Perfect Finish, all right. only damage is smoke smell. Sale price.....

SMOKE DAMAGE SALE OF

Corsets, Muslin Underwear, Embroideries.

They must all be closed out.

### Smoke Damage Sale | Smoke Damage Sale

Good Cashmeres, Smoke Damage Sale price ..... worth 25c, selling at ....... 10" Fine Chevron Cashmere, Smoke Damage Sale price... All-wool Cashmere, regular price 50e yd., no damage except smell of smoke .. 35c Cashmere, smoke damaged only at.....

65e all-wool double width cloth, 54 inches wide. Sale Damage Sale price ...... 25"

Great Bargains in Novelty and Fine Dress Patterns; no damage except smell of smoke, and will be sold at half price.

### Window Shades.

7-foot Fringed Window Curtains, perfect clean goods, only damage is slight smell 25° of smoke ..... 3-yard-long Lace Curtains, price has been \$1.50 per pair; clean goods, price now, per 75°

### CLOAKS.

pair.....

A bonanza for you in this stock. No damage to goods except a smell of smoke. All to be sold at any price to clean out.

### Ladies' Jackets

One hundred | Smoke Damage Ladies' Jackets. Sale Price well made, good cloth, black or Worth \$5.00 from \$7.00. ladies'

fine brown, tan Choice during black & green Smoke Sale Beaver Jackets; latest style fur and braid trimm'd, worth from \$7.50 to

Seventy - five Infant's \ For this

Eider Down Cloaks, in sale we sell striped and plain, with them at Angorafur trimming. Have sold from \$1.50 to \$4.50. Damaged by smoke only. Smoke Damage

200 Misses' Cloaks in brown and tan plaids; new styles this season. worth \$4.00 to \$7.00.

98c to \$5.00

Sale Price Smoke

60 Ladies' Muffs, in Black Coney, Hare, Sale Price Marten and Grey Opossum.

Smoke 45 Children's Fine Damage Sale Price Fur Sets, worth from

Damage

### Children's Caps.

Choice of any Child's Plush or Colored Silk Cap. Smoke Damage Sale price... All Eiderdown Child's Caps. Smoke Damage Sale price.....

Children's Yacht Caps.

Smoke Damage Sale price...

Hosiery. Men's Seamless Socks. Smoke Damage Sale price... Heavy Yarn Socks. Smoke Damage Sale price ... Boys' Yarn Socks. Smoke Damage Sale price... Children's Extra Heavy Knit Yarn Hose, only ......

Ladies' Fast Black Hose. Smoke Damage Sale price .... Heavy Seamless Hose. Smoke Damage Sale price ..

Ladies' Cashmere Hose. Smoke Damage Sale price Ladies' Fine Lisle Thread Hose; were from 50c to

98e, now ..... 124e all-wool Stockinette. Smoke Damage Sale price, per yard.....

### Smoke Damaged Underwear.

Ladies' Long Sleeve Ribbed Vests. Smoke Damage 15° 65c Ladies' Red Ribbed Wool Vests, extra quality. Smoke Damage Sale price... Children's Union Suits.

Smoke Damage Sale price.. Men's Extra Heavy Underwear. Smoke Damage Sale price.....

Men's Wool Overshirts. Smoke Damage Sale price. Best Wool Overshirts. Smoke Damage Sale price.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

### Smoke Damaged Gloves \$1 Ladies' Heavy Kid

Gauntlet Gloves. Smoke Damage Sale price..... \$1.25 Foster Hook Gloves. Smoke Damage Sale price... 15c Ladies' all-wool Mitts. Smoke Damage Sale price...

25c Men's Heavy Yarn Mitts. Smoke Damage Sale price.....

Great bargains in Men's Gloves, only damaged by smoke.

# SMOKE DAMAGE SALE OF SHOES

One lot 400 pairs Chil-

dren's Heel and Spring

Heel Rubbers, sizes 4s to

One lot 200 pairs Ladies' Glove. Bright Pebble and Oil Grain Button Shoes, that sold at \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50 before the fire. Our Smcke Damage Sale price.. One lot 167 pairs Ladies' Cloth and Leather warmlined House Slippers, worth

50c and 75c. Smoke Damaged Sale price ..... One lot 130 pairs Children's Heel and Spring Heel, sole leather tips, sizes 9s to 12s and 13s to 2s, worth ' \$1. Smoke Damage Sale price ..... 12s. Smoke Damage Sale price..... One lot 46 pairs Men's

Custom made Cork Sole, Plain Toe, Lace and Congress Shoes, actually worth One lot 175 pairs Men's Buff Congress and Lace,

Smoke Damage Sale price..

Globe and Opera Toe. They would be cheap at \$1.50.

Heavy Arctics, now selling everywhere at \$1.25 and \$1.50. Smoke Damage Sale price.....

One lot 76 pairs Men's Heavy Gum Boots; sell at 98° \$2.50 and \$3 other places. \$1.69

One lot 100 pairs Boys'

Lace, Button and Congress

Shoes, worth \$1 and \$1.25.

Smoke Damage Sale price ...

One lot 138 pairs Men's

The Star Store, 194 and 196 W. Washington St.